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Newspapers as indicated.

## TO OPEN FIRST SALT MINE IN YUGOSLAVIA; BUILD NEW LIGHT INDUSTRY PLANTS

SAIT PRODUCTION UP -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 27 Oct 50

Before the war, Yugoslavia consumed 10,000 to 17,000 carloads of salt per year, but produced only 7,000-8,000 carloads per year. In 1946, Yugoslav salt production amounted to 11,000 carloads. At present, the total salt consumption per person per year in Yugoslavia is 10 kilograms. Yugoslavia now imports 8,000 tons of salt per year from Tunis, for which 100 million dinars in foreign exchange are paid. As soon as the Tusanj salt mine near Tuzla begins the production of salt, Yugoslavia will no longer import salt. Salt has never been mined in Yugoslavia heretofore.

The Kreka salt basin now produces 50 percent more salt than its prewar production. For every kilogram of salt, the Kreka salt basin uses one kilogram of coal.

According to experts, the Tuzla area contains about 50 million tons of pure salt, while the deposits in the new Tusanj mine area amount to 24 million tons, of which 16 million tons are exploitable. If the mine produces 300,000 tons or 30,000 carloads of salt per year, which is much more than the total present Yugoslave consumption, these reserves will suffice for at least 50 years, despite the increased need for salt by industry. The average thickness of the first salt layer in the Tusanj salt mine is almost 13 meters and of the second about 90 meters. Most of this salt can be consumed without previous processing.

The project for the exploitation of rock-salt deposits in Tusanj is divided into five stages. During the first stage, it will be possible to produce 300,000 tons per year for 10 years. During the next stages, the mine shaft will have to be deepened 50 meters per stage.

LARGE FURNITURE FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Belgrade, Rad, 27 Oct 50

While still under construction, the furniture factory in Nova Gorica produced the furniture for one bedroom in 330 hours in 1949; in the middle of this year the average time was 190 hours; at the end of this year it will be lowered to 140 hours; and in 1951 the average time will be lowered to 100 hours.

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When completed, the factory will cover an area of 72,000 square meters, use 650 kilowatts of power and 300 cubic meters of steam per hour, and produce 11,000 bedroom suites /per year/. Of the total number of bedroom suites, 7,500 will be produced serially and 3,500 will be produced of fine material. The price of a bedroom suite will be a worker's 4-months' pay. At present, while the factory is not working at even half capacity, the cost of a bedroom suite is only 28,000 dinars.

BUILD NEW SPINNING MILL -- Belgrade, Borba, 26 Oct 50

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Kosmet. The mill, which will cover an area of 14,000 square meters, will be equipped with spinning frames totaling 20,000 spindles and will produce 2,700 tons of yarn per year. The mill will include a storehouse for finished goods, another for raw materials, and auxiliary workshops. The mill will be connected with the Pristina-Kosovo Polje highway. A planned industrial track will connect the mill with the Kosovo Polje-Pristina-Nis standard-gauge line. When the spinning mill is in operation, a weaving mill will be added, which will transform the entire installation into a textile combine during the second Five-Year Plan.

CONSTRUCT FISH-CANNING FACTORY -- Belgrade, Politika, 30 Aug 50

Osijek, 29 August -- A fish-processing and canning factory is under construction on the Belje state farm. A livestock-fodder-processing factory is also under construction there. The farm owns several thousand hectares of fishing grounds on the Danube, on the Drava River, and their tributaries. Hundreds of Belje fishermen catch an average of 70 carloads of fish per year.

The fodder-processing factory will grind soft shells into powder, to be fed to poultry.

Certain marsh grasses also will be processed into pig feed by the new factory.

PLANTS TO USE MAZUT INSTEAD OF COAL -- Zagrab, Vjesnik, 29 Aug 50

Osijek, 28 August -- Recently a new evaporator was put into operation in the sugar factory in Osijek. The machine was built by the "Djuro Djakovic" Enterprise and designed by Engr Ivan Vavra, director of the Lugas Institute in Zrenjanin.

The heating plants of the sugar factories in Osijek and in Branjin Vrh have been converted to use mazut instead of coal. The heating plant of the sugar factory in Zupanja is of a modern type and can utilize low-grade coal.

MASTERS NEW CELLULOSE PRODUCTION METHOD -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 28 Oct 50

Yugoslav research workers have discovered a method of producing cellulose from straw and corn stalks. Cellulose from straw is already being produced. These workers have also mastered the production of a special cellulose from beech wood for the manufacture of artificial silk.

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